THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 28 JANUARY, 1834. [NO. 2308.

BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE.

O-MORROW, Wednesday, the 29th instant, will be performed,

THE WOODMAN'S HUT,

With the interlude of,

THE LANCERS.

To conclude with the Laughable Farce of

THE IRISH TUTOR.

A PROLOGUE written for the occasion, will be spoken; and in the course of the evening, a popular COMIC SONG.

The doors to be opened at 6 o'clock, and the performance to commence at 7 precisely.

Boxes..... Rs. 6 | Upper Boxes..... 3
Pit..... 4 | Gallery..... 2

Tickets and places to be had at the Theatre this day, Tuesday, the 28th., and Wednesday the 29th. inst., from 10 A. M. 'till 5 P. M.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Bombay for the SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, lately established at Calcutta, and is authorized to grant Policies of Insurance on Vessels and Merchandize to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand Sicca Rupees (1,50,000) on one vessel, the Policies being payable at Calcutta, or London, as the case may be.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE,
Agent.

Bombay, 24th January, 1834.

NOTICE.

ON Saturday next, the 1st of February, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will submit for sale, by Public Auction, at their Rooms, two pair of Grey Arab Carriage Horses. The well known Bay Arab (Lady's) Horse "Forrester."

A London built Barouche.

A ditto Phæton, with shifting seats, Hoods, Rain and Sun skreens, &c. and two sets of Carriage Harness.

The above are the property of His Excellency, SIR COLIN HALKETT, Commander in Chief, and may be inspected any time previous to the sale, standing in the rear of the camp on the esplanade. Private tenders for any of the above, will meet attention from the advertisers.

ON Saturday next, the 1st. February, MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO., will, in addition to the above, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a great variety of Household Furniture and property belonging to COLONEL STROVER, and other parties embarking for Europe, particulars will appear in a future advertisement.

At noon, they will sell without reserve, his Barouche and a pair of Grey Arab Horses, and Harness.

A do. do. belonging to the Reverend H. DAVIES, and a COACH.

A Black Stud Bred, Charger, 5 Years old, perfectly sound and quiet, with "*Pedigree*" attached. A brown Arab rising five; a very promising Horse, two bright Bay young Arab Horses, with Black points, of very high caste one 14 1½, the other rising 14 2½, and a variety of other cattle.

ALSO,

A Palanquin, Carriage, and a London Built Phæton, nearly new.

TO BE SOLD—The property of a Gentleman about to embark for Europe.

A light, open English built carriage, with grasshopper springs, and patent axles; in excellent repair.

A pair of Grey carriage horses and harness.

A saddle horse 15 hands high, an excellent; charger, and carries a Lady.

If not disposed of by private contract, the same will be submitted for public sale on Saturday next, at the Rooms of FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. to whom applications are to be made.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army.

This work is printed on both English and China paper. The price of the former is six, and the latter five rupees per copy.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO., Rankin's Pale Sherry in 6 dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Bombay, 28th Jan. 1834.

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

Courier Office, 28th January, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. LECKIE and Co.,
Bass' Pale Ale, at Rs. 45 per hhd.
Apply to SHAPOORJEE NASSERWANJEE.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 20, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,..... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 25th January, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO FALMOUTH,

THE Ship SEVERN, of 500 tons, ADAM DIXON, Commander, will be dispatched about the first of March.

This ship has a Poop and excellent accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Captain DIXON, or to RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO.

Bombay, 28th Jan., 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship VICTORY, C. BIDEN, H. C. S. Commander, has still two small cabins unlet, and will sail positively on the 2nd Proximo. Carries an experienced Surgeon. Apply to Messrs. FORBES, AND CO.

Bombay, 27th January, 1834.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. Morris, Staff, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Lieut. Thomas Candy, 20th N. I. from Mahabuleshwar.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Colonel A. Morse, Qr. Mr. Genl. of the Army, to Poonah.

Capt. J. T. Leslie, Artillery, to England.

Assist. Surg. C. Lush, Medical Est. to Dapooree.

Capt. Alex, Mackintosh, to Ahmednugger.

Capt. O. Poole, 9th Regt. N. I. to Baroda.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 26th. Ship Fort William, James Neish, master, from China, 19th November, and Manilla, 8th Dec.

Passengers.—Mrs. Neish and Child, Capt. James Beattie, Mr. R. A. Tudor, 52 Malay Pilgrims, and 7 Lascars.

" Do.—Barque Mary Catherine, Benjamin R. Jones, master, from Sidney, N. S. W. 18th November, 1833.

" 27th—Ship Nazareth, Shaw Alley Bin Ahmed, Naiquedah, from Mascat 15th Jan. 1834.

Passengers.—Shaik Nasain and 10 Natives.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 23d—Brig Rampertap, Seedey Belal, Naiquedah, to Bhownugger.

" 25th—Ship Lady Raffles, R. Pollock, master, to London.

Passengers.—Mrs. Colonel Whish and 1 Child, Mrs. Colonel Doveton, and 1 Child, Mrs. Davies and 3 Children, Mr. Burns, and 3 Children, Mrs. Geddes, Mrs. Whiteford, Colonel Whish, Artillery, Colonel Doveton, M. Light Cavalry, Revd. Davies, W. B. Martin, Esq. C. S. Major Barclay, 24th Regt. N. I. Capt. Leslie, Artillery. J. Humphreys, Bengal Artillery, J. Vernon, Esq. J. Hopwood, Esq. Draftsman, Mr. C. Fort, Surgeon, M. Jackson, Private, 40 Invalids, 4 European, and 2 native Servants.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship,—Melville,

Hon'ble Company's Steamer,—Hugh Lindsay.

Hon'ble Company's Guard-ship,—Hastings.

Hon'ble Company's Floating Chapel,—Aurora.

Free Traders,—Egyptian, Lady Nugent, Fergus, Victory, Amity, Clarence, Severn, Quayle and Annandale,

Country Vessels.—Discovery, Kusrovie, Charlotte, Lowjee Family, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Caledonia, John Bannerman, Francis Warden, Atteoor Rehimon, Maackbar, Helen, Dadaloy, Ann, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Charles Malcolm, Barque Mary Catherine and Fort William.

French.—La Nymphe and LaZulema.

H. H. the Imaum's Ship Caroline, Arab Ship Nazereth.

VESSELS LOADING.

Kusrovie for the Malay Coast, Hydroos, for Bengal, Victory for London, and Severn for Falmouth.

ERRATUM.

In the letter from the Bombay to the Calcutta Steam Committee, published in Saturday's Courier, " in the last paragraph, for " *while we trust to demonstrate by the results,*" read " *while we trust to the results to demonstrate.*"—

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must decline to insert the communication signed Solon.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter with an advertisement, but without signature. Before we insert the advertisement it will be necessary to know the writer's name.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 28th. JANUARY, 1834.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 12th. instant announces the failure of Messrs. Cruttenden Mackillop, and Co., the last of the six old agency houses of Calcutta. This event has been anticipated for such a length of time that the only wonder appears to be what could have induced the partners of the firm to defer it as they have done. Since the period of their stopping payment—nearly a year ago—Indigo, and indeed all Indian produce, has risen in a most extraordinary manner—much beyond what could have been expected—and yet this circumstance, so favorable to them, has not rendered them solvent. What then, it may naturally be inquired, could they have relied upon to justify them in proceeding as they have done?. Surely not a revival of confidence while they continued to decline payment; and what other contingency could there possibly be in which they have been disappointed? None, we must confess, that we are aware of.—The members of the House, however, there can be no doubt, pursued a course which they conscientiously believed most advisable for all parties—their creditors as well as themselves—but, at the same time, it is equally clear, as the event proves, that it was the most injudicious one they could have taken; for although nothing has been stated upon the subject, the system of making transfers must have been carried on as actively by some of their creditors as it was by those of Messrs. Fergusson, and Co., and the result, therefore, must be equally prejudicial to those that remain.

In comparison with the gigantic failures which have preceded it, that of Messrs. Cruttenden Mackillop and Co. appears to be a small one, the whole amount of their debts being Rs. 1,16,00,000. To meet these it is stated they have assets to the amount of Rs. 1,28,00,000; but to judge by the way in which the large nominal assets of the other insolvent houses have turned out—and there is no reason to suppose that these are better—there are no grounds we fear for expecting a large dividend from the estate.

By the arrival at Madras of the *Nancy*, from Bordeaux Oct. 4th, files of French papers have been received at that Presidency up to the 28th of September. The news which these afford is rather important, and will be found extracted below at considerable length. An attack it appears from them was made by the army under Marshal Bourmont upon Lisbon on the 5th. of September, and repulsed with considerable loss on both sides. This would seem to have been the last hope of the Miguelites, as we find them attempting to negotiate with Don Pedro a day or two afterwards, and offering to disband upon the following terms:—1st.—A guarantee to the church for all its property. 2nd.—A settlement upon Don Miguel of the estates to which he was entitled as Infanta. 3d.—A general amnesty.—Besides these there were some other stipulations of minor importance. The whole however were rejected, and it was found necessary by the Miguelites to request Lord William Russel to mediate. The nature of His Lordship's reply to this application was not exactly known by the last accounts; but, be it what it may, there can be no longer any doubt that Don Miguel's cause is quite desperate.

The affairs of Turkey are again attracting a good deal of attention. A great fire broke out at Constantinople in the beginning of September—the work, it was supposed, of incendiaries; and fears were entertained that another application would be made to Russia for its assistance under the apprehension of a revolt against the Sultan.

The meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Russia and King of Prussia took place at Munchen Gratz in Bohemia, as we have before stated and lasted 7 days. The utmost cordiality is reported to have prevailed on the occasion.

A violent gale in the English channel in the beginning of September appears to have done a great deal of injury. Among the vessels wrecked we observe the *Ann and Amelia* of Calcutta with a valuable cargo of Indigo and a good deal of treasure, and the *Amphitrite* with 130 female emigrants for New South Wales, nearly the whole of whom were drowned.

CALCUTTA.

The Members of the Firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., the last of the old Agency Houses, petitioned the Insolvent Court this day, declaring their readiness to put an Assignee in immediate possession of Assets to the extent of more than half the amount of their debts. The usual Order was made thereon, as will be seen by the notices in our advertisement page: and a Meeting of Creditors is to take place to-morrow morning at half-past nine o'clock, for the choice of Assignees, in the Office of the Firm.—*Calcutta Courier, January* 10.

A meeting of the creditors of this firm took place this morning for the election of proper persons to be recommended to the Insolvent Court to be appointed Assignees. The election proved in favor of Mr. McIntyre, who was recommended to the Court as sole paid Assignee. A statement was submitted to the meeting by which it appeared, that the estimated assets amounted to one crore and twenty eight lakhs, while the estimated amount of debts due by the house after providing for mortgages and the advances made by the Bank of Bengal and the Union Bank on deposits of Indigo, was only one crore and sixteen lakhs. A resolution was also passed to the effect that the partners should receive a salary of six hundred rupees a month each, and that the Assignee should be remunerated by a commission of four per cent. on the dividends, out of which he is to pay the partners' salaries, and defray all expences, law charges excepted.—*Bengal Hurkaru, January* 11*th.*

There were about a hundred persons at the Meeting of Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co's Creditors this morning. The chair was filled by Mr. Plowden, and the proceedings commenced a little before ten o'clock.

The Chairman made a short but feeling address, alluding to the worth, talent and industry of the Members of the Firm—the last of those great establishments, whose prosperity was synonimous with the diffusion of wealth throughout the commercial world. He thanked the Meeting for the opportunity they had given him of expressing his deep sympathy with the Members of the Firm. If worth could have secured them from misfortune, they never would have been in this predicament.

The following Memorandum was produced for the information of the Creditors:—

Calcutta, 10th January, 1834.

ROUGH STATEMENT.

Estimated amount of Net Debts due by the Firm on the 1st January, 1834, after providing for Mortgages and the advances made by the Bank of Bengal and Union Bank on deposit of Indigo,.....Rs. 116,00,000

Estimated amount of Assets,..... 128,00,000"

We understood that the shortness of time did not give opportunity for a more detailed statement; but we will add that, on enquiry, we were informed the debt of the Firm to the Bank of Bengal secured by Indigo, was about 8 lakhs, and that the other incumbrances, of a similar character to the Union Bank, &c. did not exceed 6 lakhs.—*Calcutta Courier, January* 11.

AGRA.

We observe that the discussion betwixt the Steam Committee of Bombay and that of Calcutta has now begun to excite some degree of public interest. The long silence of the Calcutta journals regarding the sentiments of those who were averse to the latitude of the powers which the Calcutta Committee had assumed, led us to believe, that the latter body had felt itself strong enough, to carry its measures "vi et armies" and to smile at the opposition of those who were foolish enough, to place their funds at its disposal. As we prognosticated, the communication from the Madras committee has however produced its due effect, & has exerted a preponderating influence, in conducting back the Calcutta Committee to an honorable line of conduct. For long the expression of contrary views to that of the Calcutta Committee were stifled in their birth, but a volcano appears to have burst forth, in consequence of the India Gazette, who we are happy to observe his deserted the standard of the conservatives, and now perceives that the measures of that body, can no longer be supported without a sacrifice of justice and property. We have been accused by the Calcutta journals of being a prejudiced advocate on the side of Bombay, since the Agra Presidency may be benefited more by the first proposed route than by the one via Calcutta. We scorn the mean imputation that is intended to usurp the place of reason, while we assure their conductors that had we composed a part of the Committee in Calcutta, we should have felt it necessary to resign our situation, rather than have given our sanction to measures with they have so hastily and imprudently submitted to the public. We observe that our cotemporaries of Calcutta, also propose as a means of reconciliation with the Bombay committeee, that its secretary should resign his office, and were a similar alteration perhaps made in the constitution of the Calcutta Committee, we would be inclined to favour the amendment. Let the president therefore or whoever voted for these resolutions be likewise solicited to resign his situation and we shall then entertain hopes, that the measures of the other members of the Committee will evince a bona fide desire to cooperate in future with that of Bombay.

We would now address a few words to the Hurkaru. Does he pretend to assert that the majority of votes, can divert funds, collected for a particular purpose to that of another. If so have we greater grounds for the assumption, that a single negative vote is equivalent to the whole number of votes, that may be collected for the affirmative, as is the case in almost every institution which has of late years been founded on a permanent basis. Secondly, would he wish the Residents in these Western districts to believe, that they would possess a greater advantage by steaming it round Cape Comorin on their way to Suez, and by receiving their letters through that circuitous route, rather than by that via Bombay. If so, he must entertain but a mean and we will assure him a most incorrect opinion of the savages residing in these provinces? Why did he not address the same wide and persuasive tone of reasoning to the people of Bombay, and assure them that they as well as the country would be benefited to a greater degree by a passage via Calcutta, than by that first proposed from the former presidency? Why did he not point to the opportunities which would have been thus afforded its residents of travelling Nagpore, and viewing the wonders of central Hindoostan and of the city of palaces? Why did he not expatiate on the light of knowledge, the visiter would acquire, in passing through the deposit of Eastern literature and science, and concluded by

howing the saving that would occur, in steaming it round Cape Comorin, in place of proceeding by the straightest possible route.

And now with regard to the members of the Calcutta committee. We observe in a letter, which they have addressed to the secretary of the Madras Committee, their assertion that the Bombay committee refused to cooperate with them. We ourselves as well as most of our readers, have perused the correspondence, nor can we perceive any grounds for such an insinuation, we are therefore led directly to question the fact. We do not however rely upon our own judgment with regard to this, the Bombay committee have of themselves in an Official communication to Lord Clare, positively denied all intention on their part of refusing to cooperate with that of Bengal. Now this we conceive would have been sufficient, even had a misunderstanding of their meaning actually occurred; but here in the face of that letter they again assert to the Madras Committee that their brethren of Bombay have declined cooperating with them. We ask is this fair between man and man? Is this a proper line of conduct on the part of a body of men entrusted with the management of an important national enterprize, and with the contributions that can ill be spared in these times, from many thousand of individuals. In the correspondence alluded to, they state their desire still to cooperate with Bombay, nay, that they never entertained any other intention. This appears to us somewhat extraordinary, and we certainly should require further evidence before assenting to the explanation. We are not of a suspicious disposition, but do feel some hesitation in implicitly relying on protestations wrung from the Calcutta committee especially, when they continue to move forward in an apparently opposite direction. They collected money from Bengal and these provinces for the purpose of furthering the institution of a Steam Navigation between Bombay and Suez.—For this purpose they frieght a Vessel from Calcutta to Suez, and then tell their constituents, that they are cooperating with Bombay. We do not clearly comprehend this circuitous line of reasoning, but conceive it in some measure to rank with that of the Hurkaru, who assures us with all the gravity imaginable, that the Residents in the western provinces, will be much more benefited by Steam Navigation via Calcutta than by the first proposed route via Bombay.—*Mofussul Ukhbar, January* 11.

GWALIOR—A correspondent informs us, that at the personal request of the Baiza Baie, the Honorable Mr. Cavendish is about to proceed on a visit to Her Highness. He adds the general opinion which has gone abroad, is quite erroneous hat a feeling of resentment existed on the part of he Baiza Baie towards the British Resident. On he contrary, says he, it is roported, that Her Highness, as a mark of peculiar favour towards that distinguished officer, is henceforth to adopt as her own, the motto of his Illustrious Family, "*tutus cavendo*," which he however, somewhat erroneously tanslates "Beware of Cavendish!"

SINGAPORE.

On Saturday last, the 7th inst. the Honorable K. Murchison Esqr. was sworn in Governor of the salute due to his rank; and early on the following morning, that gentleman with his family and our ex-Governor, R. Ibbetson, Esqr. embarked, under a salute, on board the H. C. Schooner *Zephyr*. in order to proceed to *Mintoh*, where, we hear. they are to await the arrival of the H. C. S *Marquis of Huntly*, Capt. Hine, on which vessel Mr. Ibbetson will proceed to England, and Mr. Murchison to the Cape of Good Hope. It is supposed that Mr. Murchison will be absent from his duties for the space of eighteen months. The Government devolves upon Samuel Garling, Esq. senior Resident Councillor, who is at present residing at Mallacca. We believe, this gentleman may be expected to visit Singapore very shortly, in company with the Hon'ble the Recorder.—*Singapore Chronicle*, 12 *December*.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Madras Herald.)

Galignani's Massenger, September 20.

The cause of the Duke of Cumberland breaking up his establishments at Kew and at the Stable-yard, and intending to depart for the Continent, is totally different from what public rumour assigns. We have heard that a Prussian Count, an eminent oculist, who performed a successful operation on one of the eyes of the Royal Duke some years ago, and to whom his Royal Highness attributes the preservation of its sight, has beeng some time past at Kew, where he has had a consultation with Sir W. Waller on the subject of the imperfect vision of Prince George of Cumberland, and is of opinion that the sight may be restored by a peculiar but rather tedious treatment, and as he could not remain in this country without injury to himself and his patients, the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland have resolved to accompany the Prince and remain with him in Berlin, in the hope that his complete cure may be happily effected. The Royal Duke will dine with the King on Thursday, previous to his departure with the Duchess and Prince George, which is fixed for Friday; and the Duke, it is said will revisit London when Parliament meets. The rumour that the family intend to reside constantly in future at Berlin must be erroneous, as, when an annual sum was voted for the education of Prince George, it was with an understanding that he should reside and be educated in this country.—*Guardian*.

A commercial letter, dated Madrid, 5th inst., mentions that Sir John Campbell has been taken by the Pedroites. He had embarked in an English vessel at Figueira on his way home, the delicate state of his health having induced him to quit Portugal.—*Past*.

At a numerous meeting of planters, merchants, and other inhabitants of Berbice, held on 27th July, an address was presented to the Governor, Sir J. C. Smith, in which, after thanking him for having so promptly communicated to them the dispatch of Mr. Stanley, they state that they are convinced that the momentous changes about to take place in the colonial system are inevitable, and that they will most cordially concur and co-operate by every means in their power with the Governor in giving effect to measures for the preservation of the public tranquillity, confidently relying on the justice of Government, should all their efforts to meet their wishes fail of success, to award them full and just compensation for all the losses they would in such event sustain.—*Times*.

Through the high sense of honour and justice of his Majesty, arrangements are in contemplation, by which all the *bona fide* and honest creditors of the Duke of York are likely to receive the full amount of their claims.—*Times*.

"The Great St. Leger at Doncaster was yesterday won by Mr. Vansittart's Rockingham, beating Mussulman and nineteen others.—*Courier*.

The *Ausburgh Gazette* of the 16th instant, contains the following of the 11th from Vienna:—"The Emperor of Russia is expected to arrive at Munchen Gratz to-day or to-morrow. The Count de Nesselrode, the Russian Vice Chancellor, arrived there on the 8th. It is thought that the Monarchs will remain together till the 20th or 22d. Very important affairs will no doubt be the subjects of deliberation. The general state of Europe requires, and the monarchs may feel the necesssity of thinking seriously of altering the state of things, which brings with it increasing evils the longer it exists.—The comments of the *Monituer* on the article from *St. Petersburgh Gazette* has excited attention, because they proceed from an official source. We do not find, however, that the clear and solid arguments of the Russian declarations are refuted thereby; on the contrary, the article receives more importance from the superficial manner in which the *Monituer* has commented upon it. Fears are entertained that this may lead to more violent discussions, which, under existing circumstances, would only tend to increase the exasperation of the parties.—Metallics 5 per cents. are 92⅛; do. 4 per cents. 83. Bank Actions 1190."—The same paper has the following of the 26th ult. from Constantinople.—"The criminal attemps of a band of incendiaries still keep the inhabitants of the capital in a state of alarm, and compel the Government to adopt strict measures of police to prevent various parts of the city being set on fire. Nevertheless, a fire broke out on the 19th at midnight, at Asab Kapessi, in the vicinity of Galatea, which lasted five hours, and consumed 300 houses. The new governor of Bosnia, Daud Patcha, lately had his audience of leave of the Grand Seignor, and afterwards set out for his destination. Preparations are making for a caravan of pilgrims to proceed to Mecca. These pilgrimages had been interrupted for the last two years, in consequence of the war with the Egyptains.—The *Acteon*, British frigate, which conveys Lord Ponsonby to this capital, sailed for the Archipelago on the 24th instant."

The *Hamburgh Correspondent* endeavours to show, 1. That the Powers could not, in 1815, have given Poland to Russia upon the conditions of establishing a Constitution, since that country had then formed a Russian province for two years by right of conquest.—2. That the Poles had no right to rebel against their Sovereign, because he would not comply with all their *constitutional follies*.—3. That the undisciplined elements of which the Polish population is composed will not allow it to receive the title of nation.

Galignani's Messenger, September 21.

It does not appears by the last accounts from Holland that the King has at all lowered his pretensions respecting the Belgian question. He has received what Lord Palmerston calls an *ultimatum*, and is to give his answer in a few days. Should it prove unfavourable, the British and French Cabinets will be compelled to propose the adoption of coercive measures, and it will then be seen whether the absolute Powers encourage the King of Holland in his resistance to France and this country.—*Sun*.

Galignani's Messenger, September 23.

It is stated that even Charles X. is annoyed by the silly visits to Prague of those silliest of all human beings—that portion of the Carlists of France whose heads are still filled with all sorts of vapid associations about chivalry, heroic devotion, crosses, medals, relics, ribbands, devices, indescribable oaths, and we know not what. Louis Philip is as fortunate in the want of sense and prudence in the partisans of the expelled family, as was the first English King of the House of Brunswick.—*Globe*.

Yesterday the Marchioness of Anglesey, accompanied by the Ladies Paget, sailed from Kingstown on board the Government yacht, the *Firebrand*, on their way to Holyhead. Lord Wellesley's arrival here is fixed to take place on the 26th instant. The Marchioness Wellesley, it is said, does not accompany the Lord Lieutenant to Ireland. It is but an act of Justice to her Ladyship to state, that for the brief period that she discharged the duties of the high station to which she was so suddenly elevated when last in this country, she won upon the esteem and regards of those who came within her sphere. The compact made by Lord Anglesey is understood to be that Mr. Blackburne and Sir W. Gosset continue in office, while Lord Grey is to have the nomination to every other place, even to the most menial, about the Castle.—*Dublin Evening Mail*.

Lord Grafton is, shortly, to be united to Lady Louisa Paget, daughter of the Marquis of Anglesey.—*Dublin Register*.

Extract of a letter of the 26th ult. from Constantinople:—"There is no doubt that the Government is convinced that the late fires were the result of a conspiracy, for several persons accused of having been accomplices in these acts have been secretly executed. This mode of proceeding is in direct opposition to the firman lately sent to all the Pachas, ordering them to bring all persons accused of crimes to a formal trial, and not to execute any judgments except such as are awarded by a regular tribunal, and when sentence of death is pronounced, to suspend its execution till it has the consent of the sultan. Besides the great fires, partial burnings are every day taking place, which occasion a vast share of alarm and a general apprehension seems to be entertained that Constantinople is to be devoted this year to an awful calamity of this nature. Some persons say that the fires which have occurred are the result of accident; but enough has been done to put prudent persons on the alert, and the British merchants, who have their warehouses and counting houses in Galate, are blocking up the useless windows, and separating the communication as much as possible. A few soldiers have been arrested, and there is no doubt, but that one burning at Pera was caused by them, but I cannot imagine that the troops in general are implicated in such a diabolical conspiracy, They are, however, very discontented, and, with justice, as their pay has been reduced within a short time from 20 to 15 piastres the month. Fifteen piastres are about 3s. 6d., and when paid, are not worth 8d. British. This is the whole pay of the soldiers, who are, however, found in food, clothes, and shoes, and one is not surprised to find them disposed to mutiny at any attempt at reduction."

Extract of a letter of the 11th inst. from Ancona:—This morning at nine o'clock a steampacket, belonging to the English Government, arrived here from Constantinople, which it left on the 31st ult. It brings dispatches of the utmost importance from the British Ambassador in that capital, to his Government, and announces that a revolution has taken place at Constantinople; without, however, giving any details on the subject, except that 6,000 houses have become a prey to the flames. An English general, who is the bearer of the despatches, is on board the steampacket. This vessel touched at Corfu, where it took on board the President of the Board of Health of the Ionian Islands.—Three hundred men of the Papal Cavalry have lately arrived at Macerata. We also learn that 1,000 Austrian cavalry have arrived at Ferrara. Eighteen barges laden with hay for the Austrian cavalry lately entered the port of Rimini. A considerable corps is about to be collected at Bologna.—*Postscript. Seven o'clock at night.* The steam vessel is the *Meteor*, Commander Symons. It has on board M. Mandeville, Secretary to the British Embassy, and General Woodford; the latter embarked at Corfu. The Sultan is said to have taken refuge at Pera, in consequence of the revolution. It is added, that preparations were making at Pera to take arms in defence of the Sultan. The number of houses burnt at the departure of the vessel was computed at 16,000, and the affair was not terminated."

"We have just been informed that the dispatches by the *Echo* steamer are of painful importance. Lord Palmerston, the only Cabinet Minister in town, has laid the contents of these dispatches before his Majesty at Windsor. The secrecy which is preserved in respect to the communication from the British Minister at Lisbon is strict; but we have reason to fear, that the Duke of Braganza has represented the impossibility of holding Lisbon without foreign assistance.—*Courier*.

"The official accounts from Lisbon, which reached the Admiralty yesterday, were sent down to the King in the course of the evening, with a private communication, the nature of which has not transpired. The Miguelites, had, it seems, retired rather beyond their former positions, but nothing indicated their intention of withdrawing altogether, and, through the influence of the priests, they were strengthening their army with detachments of bigoted peasantry, who appeared to consider death in the service of Miguel as a sort of martyrdom in defence of their religion. The official report of the killed and wounded on the part of the Constitutionalists, in the affair of the 5th, does not make the number more than 250; in that giving by the enemy it is, as is usual in such cases, carried to treble the amount. The number of killed and wounded on the side of the Miguelites are stated to have exceeded 1,000. Great regret is felt at the loss of three brave Constitutional officers—Don Alexander de Souza, son of the Count of Alva, a most amiable and honourable young man; Don Thomas de Mascaranhas, well known during the Peninsular war—a gentleman of high honour and integrity, who most amply made up, by his subsequent conduct for the momentary vacillation displayed by him when Governor of Oporto; and General Valdez, who was wounded in the arm, but is since stated to have died. The lady of Don Thomas de Mascaranhas, who is grand-daughter of the Marquis of Lavradio, accompanied the young Queen in the *Soho*, and on her arrival in Lisbon, will find only the remains of her husband. On the 12th, the lines round Lisbon were in a perfect state of defence, with 290 cannons mounted. The force under arms consisted of nearly 21,000 men, and muskets only were wanted to increase the force considerably. These have been sent out, and have probably already reached Lisbon.—*Sun*.

A pamphlet has lately been seized in Prussia, bearing the remarkable title of "*The Orloffs, Assassins of the Imperial Family of Russia;*"

Galignani's Massenger, September 24.

By advices received from St. Petersburgh, a notice issued by order of the Government has come to hand, rendering more strict the prohibition of British woollen manufactures into the Ports of Russia. Carpets and rugs made of wool, or mixed with flax, hemp, or cotton, as well as of silk or half silk, or having sewn borders, or edged with wool, are in future considered as prohibited to be imported.—*Times*.

We learned that with Sir John Campbell, now a prisoner in the Castle of St. John, were taken all the official returns of the strength and disposition of the different regiments of Bourmont's army, and which it is said have been considerably overrated.—*Courier*.

Yesterday a Quarterly General Court of the Proprietors of Bank Stock was held in order to consider of a dividend. The chair was taken by the Governor, R. M. Raihea, Esq., who was accompained by most of the Directors. The Governor acquainted the Court that the Directors had come to the resolution of recommending that a dividend of £4 per cent. should be declared for the half-year ending 10th October next, and moved accordingly. Mr. Williams said, before the question was put, he wished to say that he had seen a statement in one of the journals respecting a sum of four millions, as being the amount of notes now outstanding. He did not know how such a statement could get there, and wished to know whether it was correct. The Governor said the publication had been made before a Committee of the House of Commons, and he believed it was correct. It contained the whole of the notes now outstanding.—Mr. Williams had another question to put, which was, whether any part of the dividend was taken out of the Capital or Annuity Fund.—The Governor said that the whole of dividend was declared out of the interest and profits, without at all trenching upon the Capital or Annuity Fund. In answer to a question from another proprietor, the Governor stated, that the valuation of the Annuity Fund, which was put down at ten millions; had been calculated from the amount which such annuities would bring if thrown into the market. Also that when Government paid to the Bank that part of the debt which was to be reduced, it would be at the option of the proprietors whether it should be distributed amonst them or employed in any other way. A meeting would be called for the proprietors of deciding on the question as soon as the money had been received. The question of the dividend was then put, and carried unanimously. The Governor gave notice that the dividend warrants would be ready on the 11th October. The Court then adjourned.—*Chronicle*.

Among the other projects now afloat, there is one for a Joint Stock Company, to be called "The London, Bombay, and China Shipping Company," to purchase some of the large ships now engaged in that trade.—*Globe*.

(From a Correspondent.)

The number of the enemy who made the attack on the 5th consisted of 6,000 or 7000 men, and on our side there were about 3,000 engaged. When they were repelled, which was at dusk, they took with them all their wounded, which must have amounted to a great number, as they left about 400 or 500 dead on the field, and in all are supposed to have 1,200 or 1,300 *hors du combat*. Several Miguelite officers were killed, names not yet known; among others a French officer of distinction, supposed to be brother of Loroche I acquelin; others say Baron Clouet's nephew. He was apparently leading on a charge of cavalry, and had actually reached the foot of one of our embankments, part of an entrenchment in an unfinished state, when he was shot by a rifleman, and the cavalry immediately fled. The other losses in the Miguelite army were chiefly among the Lamego volunteers, who fought bravely. On this side we have had also many severe lossess. Don Pedro nearly lost his life by a cannon ball, whilst standing in one of the batteries pointing a gun. On being urged not to expose himself so needlessly, his reply was that he wished to show a good example to the Lisbonians, and that when they rivalled his Oporto heroes he should then be more cautious. The Duke of Villa Flor had two horses shot under him but escaped unhurt. Among the infantry the 5th Cacadores suffered most, having had nearly eighty *hors du combat*. Don Pedro's loss may be calculated at about 100 killed and 200 wounded; few or no prisoners were made as no quarter was given. Thus has ended Bourmont's first attack, for reconnoissance it can scarcely be called, although as such the Miguelites attempt to define it. It appears that the enemy were excited by the hope of the explosion of a revolution in favour of Don Miguel, which his partisans intended to prepare by means of a proclamation, which the Emperor. so confident of his popularity, did not hesitate to have inserted in the *Chronicle*. It is as follows:—

"*Inhabitants of Lisbon and it District.*—I am already with you regardless of every inconvenience surrounded by my brave army, and the thousands of loyal subjects that accompany me, for my paternal heart could no longer delay the moment of your deliverance. You have now witnessed the consequences of this intrusive and violent sovereignty, so often proclaimed to you by the rebels. Without the smallest right or the least shadow of legitimacy, it has brought in its train every atrocious crime. You have seen under your own eyes murder, rapine and conflagration. Such is the happiness which is promised you. Such barbarous proceedings were naturally to be expected from a faction which has not other principles of action but destruction, ruin sacrilege, bloodshed, and the violation of all the rights secured to us by our venerable institutions in Church and State. Inhabitants of Lisbon, if circumstances did not allow me to afford you that protection which was due to your fidelity, and would have secured your happiness, still my inflexible justice knows how to distinguish between the effects of oppressive exaction and voluntary error. I will pardon those who through weakness, evil advice, and seduction, have followed the path of rebellion. I will allow them their goods and property, if they immediately come and join me, and give me decisive proofs of having, without hesitation, abandoned their miserable faction; and, on the other hand, I will be inexorable, and will order to be punished according to law, all such as continue obstinate in putting in practice principles subversive of order and of the security of the State. You have nothing to fear; my brave and faithful army marches in the best order in discipline; its enthusiasm is not directed by resentment or passion, but will only shew itself in the defence of my lawful rights to the Throne. It is time, therefore, for you to decide, if you wish to put an end to your sufferings. I, who am your lawful King, am going to burst your bonds, and my brave army will only be employed against those wretches who have cowardly oppressed you, and still con-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

tinue obstinate in the ways of iniquity and dishonour: do you, therefore, like local and faithful vassals, fly to join me, and then confiding in Divine Providence, we will save the altar of our God, and the Throne of your legitimate King, thus giving to the world an example of true heroism, loyalty and virtue, which it has ever been our pride to maintain. At our Palace of Monte-Chique, the 2d of September, 1833. THE KING.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 24, 1833.

It will be seen by the intelligence from Portugal, under our English head, that the *Echo* had been sent from Lisbon with dispatches to the British Government, which were submitted to his Majesty. The nature of this important communication will be seen from the following extract from the letter of our London Correspondent, dated Saturday night:—"It is understood that, on the 10th and 11th inst., propositions were sent in from Marshal Bourmont, through the British Minister, Lord Wm. Russell, to the effect of retiring and dismissing his army, should they be accepted by Don Pedro and his Ministers. They are said to be fifteen in number, nine of which were considered unexceptionable, the remaining six being inadmissible, upon which Marshal Bourmont applied to Lord Wm. Russell and Admiral Parker to mediate between the two Powers. This they declined as not having sufficient authority, but forwarded the proposition to Government by the *Echo*, which vessel quitted the Tagus late on the night of the 12th. The attack of the 5th, continues, our correspondent, having clearly shown to Marshal Bourmont the utter futility of any attempt to carry the city by assault; and he, with an army, said to be 17,000 strong, being the first to negociate, at once proves that Don Miguel is *hors de combat*. Since that date, several thousand men have been employed, night and day, throwing upon trenches, clearing all obstacles in parts which might give cover to an enemy, and in planting guns wherever they saw a chance of use; they had upwards of 100, with 15 mortars, mounted on the 11th., at least equal to 5,000 men more in strength, than at the period of the last attack."

Yesterday M. Lionne, responsible editor of the *Tribune*, was brought up from Ste. Pèlagie, and placed at the bar of the Court of Assizes, upon the charge of an attack upon the inviolability of the King, and insult towards his Majesty's person, by the publication of four articles contained in the numbers of that journal of the 5th and 8th July. In supporting the prosecution, the Advocate-General dwelt particularly upon an article entitled. *De Louis Philippe et de la Responsibilité*. M. Sarrut, editor of the *Tribune*, argued that it was impossible to declare M. Lionne guilty, as he had never read the incriminated articles, all access to him in his prison being denied. The author of the article, he added, would have declared himself, had not a trick been played off upon them last year, when upon pretext of sparing the responsible editor, the name of the author of a prosecuted article was demanded, and when he came forward, both author and editor were condemned. After short deliberation, the Jury returned a verdict of guilty against M. Lionne. M. Sarrut then pleaded in mitigation of punishment, grounding it upon his former arguments. The President reminded him that this was a second offence, upon which the law pronounced the heaviest penalty. M. Sarrut then argued that M. Lionne had been condemned to three years' imprisonment, not by a regular tribunal, but by the Chamber of Deputies. The law authorized the highest penalty to be inflicted on an individual condemned *correctionnellement*, if guilty of a new offence. This could not be applicable in the present case, as the Chamber of Deputies was not a *juridiction correctionelle*. After a few minutes' deliberation, however, the President pronounced the sentence of the Court, by which, seeing it was a second offence, M. Lionne was condemned to five years' imprisonment, and a fine of 20,000fr.

Galignani's Messenger, September 24.

A second edition of the *Falmouth Packet* of Saturday, contains the following:—The *Echo* brought intelligence that on the 11th instant Marshal Bourmont sent in articles of capitulation, which Don Pedro at once rejected, stating that he would promise nothing more than that Don Miguel's life should be spared. Upon this Lord W. Russell was applied to, and on his representations and advice to Don Pedro, it is believed that articles of capitulation were signed, as the *Echo* was immediately sent to England with dispatches for his Majesty's Government. As the *Echo* left the Tagus flags were flying, and other testimonies of public rejoicing were manifest. Should this news prove correct, of which we have no doubt, the arrival of Donna Maria in Lisbon, will consummate the peace of Portugal."—*(Courier.)*

"We learn that Don Miguel sent in the proposals for an accommodation by Col. Hare, one of the attaches of Lord W. Russell. Six of these propositions, amongst which were three,—first, for the inviolability of the church property; secondly, that Don Miguel should have secured to him all the estates to which he was entitled as Infanta; thirdly, a general amnesty which were positively refused. The other propositions were on matters of little importance. As soon as Don Pedro's reply was known, General Bourmont applied to Lord W. Russell and Admiral Parker to act as mediators; this was declined, as they had not sufficient authority to act, but they offered to dispatch a steam packet immediately to England, with the propositions, and to obtain instructions from our Government, which dispatches were brought by the *Echo* steamer. Though its formal armistice was agreed upon, every precaution was taken to prevent a surprise. The lines of Lisbon have been strengthened, since the 4th inst., and they may now be said to be impregnable. The Pedroite force amounts to eight hundred cavalry, under the command of Major Bacon, and about seventeen thousand infantry. The city was in a very unsettled state, owing to the policy of England.—*(Sun)*

An Order of the Day by general Voirol, published at Algiers, prescribes that the troops shall be immediately employed in the formation of a new road, commencing at the quarters of the Aga and terminating at Birkadem, after passing through the French military establishments at Mustapha. The highest praise is bestowed upon the men for the alacrity with which they laboured in opening the recently completed road to Douera, and, as an encouragement to them to continue their labours, the General informs them that he has received a letter from the Duke of Orleans, in which that Prince expressess the great interest he takes in the prosperity of the colony, and holds out the hope that he will visit it in the spring. The following is an extract of a private letter of the 4th inst, from Algiers:—"The Commission of Inquiry wishing to visit the Plain of Blida left Algiers on the 10th, under the escort of 4,000 men, commanded by General Voirol in person. On arriving at the Camp of Douera, in the evening, they learned that on that very morning, the Kaid of Bouffarick, who, a short time ago, had been appointed by the French Government at Algiers, had been beheaded. Nobody doubted that his death would be avenged, and their arrival was *apropos*, as it appeared as if they had come on purpose, displaying a promptitude of action, which could not fail to impress the Arabs with astonishment and terror. The Camp of Donera broke up at midnight, and reached Bouffarick about six in the morning. After making a short halt of less than an hour, they proceeded, and arrived at the foot of the Lesser Atlas, in front of Belida, at ten o'clock. Some influential persons of the city came out and informed the General that they could not answer for their not being subjected to some serious consequences if they attempted to enter it. Upon receiving this intimation, the Commander ordered a retreat to Algiers, which was not effected without their being annoyed by some musket-shots from the Arabs. These prejudiced people no doubt imagine that they are indebted to the charms of their women, or the temptation of their cattle or other goods, for these armed visits. We have not only to lament the bad moral effect of this ill-advised sortie, but the murder of a suttler, his wife, and daughter, whose bodies were found on the road as the party retired."

The *Hamburgh Correspondent*, of the 20th instant, says:—"It has been frequently stated that the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia had been ceded to Russia by the Ottoman Porte. Notwithstanding the improbability of such a cession, the fact appears not altogether without foundation. We say improbability, because any one, who is at all versed in politics, knows that Austria will never sanction the incorporation of these principalities with Russia; whence it follows, that Russia, to whom the friendship of Austria is of more importance than the acquisition of the principalities, cannot expose herself to serious collisions with that power. It appears, however, that the Russian Cabinet has found a medium, which, while it insures to Russia the advantages of an incorporation, keeps up her friendly relations with Austria. It is, indeed, said to have been stipulated in the last treaty, that henceforth the principalities shall be entirely independent of the Porte, and have their own administration, under the protection of Russia, which, in return for this concession, has proposed a pecuniary indemnity to the Porte.

We have already announced that the Prussian Government has given a negative answer to the petition presented by the deputation sent to Berlin from Neufchatel, praying for the separation of that canton from the Helvetian Confederation. The following are the terms of the King of Prussia's reply, communicated to the deputation by his Minister of Foreign Affairs:—"I am sensible of your sentiments of obedience; but you are in error when you believe that I can accede to the Union. The Confederation has rights over your canton, as I possess rights over the principality. Return immediately to Neufchatel and take measures for sending worthy represntatives to the Diet. Should there be such a change in the political system of Switzerland as would deteriorate the institutions of the country, I will then take into consideration whether it is expedient to propose any change in the relations of Neufchatel with Switzerland.

A letter from Alexandria, dated August 10, announces that one of the Grand Seignior's sloops had just arrived in that port, bringing an officer of distinction charged with various presents from his Highness to the Pacha. Mehemet Ali being absent at Candia the messenger was waiting his return.

The Archduchess Maria Louisa has ceded to Mme Letitia, the mother of Napolean, the whole of the property of the late Duke de Reichstadt, including the legacies left him by his illustrious father. Mme Letitia has since executed a formal act, granted the army of Napoleon, to the Museum of France, and the fortune of her grandson to the French Hospitals.

Galignani's Messenger, September 27.

Intelligence has been received from Vera Cruz to the 3d August, Tampico to the 4th. and from the city of Mexico to 31st July. There was no cholera at Vera Cruz, but it had reached Zacatecas, and Aguas Calientes, where it had proved fatal. The federal army under Santa was advancing on the division of General Arista. The former was at Arroyosarco, and the latter at Juan de Rio, where they were fortifying, as they could not advance further in any direction.—It was presumed that but a few days would elapse before Santa Anna would strike a decisive blow at the main division of the faction under the orders of Arista, which would put an end to the struggle. The military movement against Tampico had been suspended, and order and tranquillity restored. Provisions were allowed to be imported into Tampico for 75 days after the 1st of August, on paying a moderate duty on some articles, while others were allowed free of duty.—*Herald.*

It appears that the agitation of the question respecting negroe emancipation in the British Islands has had the effect of producing considerable excitement in Dutch settlements. At Surinam, we learn from the Quebec papers, a revolt has occurred, which, at one time, threatened serious consequences. A great many persons are implicated in the insurrection. The result was, the destruction by fire of the produce of an estate and the buildings attached to it. Three ringleaders were sentenced to be burnt opposite the premises.—*Sun.*

Previous to his departure, Prince Talleyrand announced his intention of returning to this country at the end of the year; but we are inclined to believe that circumstances will occur to alter his intention. His Excellency appeared in rather better health than he had done for some days past.—*Ibid.*

The King of Prussia's now ascertained backwardness in joining the Un-holy Alliance may account for the marked manner in which his health is said to have been toasted and received at a late Royal banquet at Windsor Castle.—*Herald.*

We have received Jamaica papers to August 6. The tone of the opposition journals appear to have been very much changed since Mr. Stanley's proposition for giving a donation of twenty millions to the planters became known to the Island. The Governor had convened the General Assembly for the 27th of August to consider the best means of meeting the proposed plan of the mother Government. Up to the date of these papers the packet conveying tha Act of Parliament for the emancipation of the slaves, and the orders of Government founded thereon, had not arrived. The *Courant* (the leader in the opposition) has abated somewhat of that virulence with which it was accustomed to treat the subject, and is now chiefly occupied in asserting the right of the slave owners generally to participate in the sum voted without being foreclosed by the claims of mortgagees and judgment creditors in the mother country, and of the Jamaica proprietors, particularly to a division based solely on the number of slaves in each colony.—*Globe*

"Upwards of 400 young fellows this morning marched for Gravesend, where they will immediately embark on board two vessels engaged to convey them to Lisbon for the service of the Queen. A contract for 15,000 muskets, 5,000 pistols, and 10,000 sabres, has been made by the agents to be shipped for the same destination. Colonel Evans embarked for Lisbon on board his Majesty,s ship *Pike*, last Monday. Sir J. M. Moyle is expected home from Lisbon by the next packet, for the purpose of establishing a regular steam navigation between London, Oporto, and Lisbon.—*Ibid.*

Letters of the 16th ult., from Alexandria, annonnce that the noted Defterdar Bey, son-in-law of Mehemet Ali, died lately at Cairo, leaving a fortune of one hundred millions of piastres, the fruits of the capture of the provinces of Cordovan, and Darfour. It is presumed that Mehemet will avail himself of this rich inheritance to improve his own finances.

Galignani's Messenger, September 28.

Private letters state that every thing was very tranquil in the interior of the Island of Jamaica. The slaves were perfectly aware of the steps taken for their amelioration, but they do not seem to relish it. They are quite willing to be free, but they are not at all disposed to understand why Massa should not supply them with food and clothing as before.—*Sun*

In some of the West India Islands, the desire of the white inhabitants to emancipate the negroes, outstrips the precautionary provisions of the bill. This, perhaps, may be in some degree prompted by the natural desire of the expectants to get in hand the compensatory gains. Whatsoever may be the cause, the effect is satisfactory; and on the probability of a tranquil termination of this long-agitated and embarrassing question, we are happy to congratulate our readers.—*Courier.*

The following unusually large reward relates to a very extensive and successful swindling operation. The advertisement appeared in the *Age*:—"*Two thousand pounds reward!* Whereas, five promissory notes, each for £4,000, bearing date the 3d September 1833, drawn by the Marquis of———in favour of L. Murray, payable at Messrs. Coutts's and Co. have been wrongfully obtained and negociated, a reward of £2,000 is offered to any one who will give such information as shall lead to the restoration of them, or in the same proportion for any or either of them. Letters, with information, addressed M. C. and left with the Porter, Albany, Piccadilly, will be attended to.' No larger reward will be offered."—*Guardian.*

THE LATE ATTACK ON OPORTO.

The following extract of a letter from a young Englishman, in Don Pedro's army, descriptive of the late attack upon Oporto, will be read with some interest:—

"OPORTO, JULY 30.—"On the evening of the 24th we saw 30 bullock waggons, laden with round shot, arrive at the batteries lately erected in our front. On the same day their sentries were remarkably quiet. The next morning we observed a more than usual number of men on Monte Castra battery, anxiously looking to their left, and shortly afterwards our picquets of two hundred men received orders to man our lines and wait orders; if the enemy showed themselves, not to fire till they came close up to our trenches. Our lines extended from the sea nearly in a straight line three quarters of a mile, with the Saldanha battery on our right mounting ten heavy guns and two mortars and garrisoned by 250 of the 10th Portuguese of the line. We were soon reinforced by 200 British, and 900 Irish formed our reserve Our line, for nearly the whole distance, formed regular ramparts with trenches in front, and immediately in our rear was the Light House Battery, mounting five guns; we had alone a good supply of rockets, and our position was much strengthened by the Pastilliero battery. The enemy's lines were of considerable extent; in front of the whole were two deep trenches, and in front of their batteries they had from five to seven trenches cut very wide and very deep. Opposite our Light House battery was Monte Castra, with guns bearing upon the Light, and eight on the Saldanha. In front of the Irish picquet was another battery, with six heavy guns bearing on the Light House, and opposite the Saldanha, they had another battery, with twenty guns pointed towards it, and two more bearing on the Light House.

"On the evening of the 24th, the sun set with a deep crimsoned sky, and in the morning rose over the Antas battery with magnificent splendour, romantic but beautiful, and the happy harbinger of an eventful day. An awful and anxious suspense existed until six o'clock, when a shot from the Saldanha made us all alive; another and another, and presently fifty pieces of ordnance were in full play close to us, whilst 150 more added their distant roar to the already noisy scene. The enemy's columns were advancing, and in a few minutes their light troops engaged and drove in our picquets all round Oporto, and in half an hour 34,000 men were actively engaged, the enemy having eleven brigades of 2,000 each, and we only 10,000, including men of every description.

"Having been stationed near the Light House, I witnessed the desperate attacks made upon the Saldanha and Pastillerio batteries. That upon the first commenced by the opening of thirty heavy guns, hoping to breach it, and the firing having continued without intermission upwards of two hours, they led on their troops to storm it, being on the top of a hill, and the men advancing under a heavy fire of grape and canister; repeated attempts were made, but as repeatedly repulsed, and ultimately abandoned, leaving a great number killed, within thirty yards of the battery. I saw two officers, gallantly urging on their men, fall at the same moment, and a French field officer was struck by a shell, and both horse and rider blown to atoms.

"The attack on the Pastillerio was brought on by a battery of twenty guns, which at the same time covered the approach of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, who drove into our picquets and took some of our redoubts, within 150 yards of the battery. However, after trying for two hours at close quarters, and bayoneting going on in fine style, they retired, leaving sixteen cavalry men, two officers, and 245 infantry dead on the spot, not larger than the Grand Parade at Portsmouth. A french officer, said to be Bourmout's son, was shot through the legs here. This sharp affair was inside our inlaying picquets and redoubt. The enemy was absolutely desperate. In proof, their cavalry advanced within fifty yards of our battery, and it was the discharge of a 24-pounder, with one round and two bunches of grape, followed by another of the same description, that at length threw their cavalry into confusion. Their loss round about this was frightful, and they really would not retire but at the point of the bayonet. In front of our lines the enemy several times opened a most spirited fire of musketry, but, as we were entrenched, without doing us much mischief. Emboldened by our silence, about 100 men advanced from their lines, and appeared disposed to come up and attack us, but as they were fifty yards from us, and we were not to fire until they reached our trenches, and we consequently did not fire, they could not understand us, and retreated. We then sent six rockets and five rounds of grape among them, as they were passing in through a wicket in their stockade, and about twenty fell within their own lines.

"In the cannonade upon the Light House we lost Brigadier General Cotter. His son lost his thigh, and his orderly was severely wounded. The Captain of my company was wounded, one subaltern killed, and thirty men, out of 100, killed and wounded. Gen. Saldanha and his staff and seven lancers routed a party of Miguelites with great loss. The attack was simultaneous all round Oporto, but I have detailed to you only what came under my own eye.

"The roaring of musketry and cannon, the columns of beautiful rising smoke, the trumpets sounding, the pine trees cut with shot and falling with loud crashes, the loose and light earth, and the bursting shells throwing the same soil into the air, formed a most splendid and magnificent scene.

"The loss of the enemy on this day, including killed wounded, and deserted to their homes, was not less than 5,000 men. To add to the interest of the scene, 140 sails of shipping were anxiously watching the result of this desperate attack, in all probability decisive of the present struggle.

"On the same night we received intelligence of our troops having entered Lisbon, the city of Oporto was illuminated, royal salutes were fired, the bands paraded the streets, and every demonstration of joy was evinced that our poor, persecuted, and almost desolate fortress would admit of.

On the 25th the Miguelites rejoiced by illuminations, salvos, and feu dejoies. The troops were told by proclamation that our forces at Lisbon, were all prisoners,—that Don Pedro was a prisoner; and 6,000 fresh men coming to join them in the siege, that the fleet under Napier had been allowed to enter the Tagus, but that the batteries would not let them come out again!!! What would our friend Napier say to this?—*Plymouth Journal.—Courier, Sept.* 3.

NEW LAW COMMISSION.

We publish below the commission which has been issued by His Majesty for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent it is practicable to reduce to a systematic code the statute and common law of this country. The chief duty of the commissioners will be that of "digesting into *one* "statute *all* the *statutes* and *enactments* touching "*crimes*, and the trial and punishment thereof; and "also of digesting into *one other* statute all the "provisions of the *common* or *unwritten* law "touching the same, and also of inquiring how far "it may be expedient to combine *both* those statues "into *one body of the criminal law*, repealing all "other statutory provisions, or how far it may "be expedient to pass into a law the *first mentioned* "only of the said statutes." The commissioners are also empowered "to inquire and report how far it may be expedient to consolidate the other branches of the existing law, or any of them;" but it is clear that the main abject of the commission is to open the question of what is called "codification," and to make a fair experiment of that scheme, which has received the sanction of the ablest jurists of Europe, by selecting in the first instance the law and practice relative to crimes.

There can be no doubt that if any of the straggling and slovenly portions of the labyrinth of the law can be moulded into anything like a regular and uniform shape, which would deserve to be called a *code*, it is that branch of it would govern the criminal proceedings of British tribunals.

Thus limited, we are inclined to believe that "codification" is not only quite practicable, but very desirable, for this, among a thousand other reasons,—namely, that the administration of the criminal law devolves so frequently upon gentlemen who cannot be expected to devote much time

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

the perusal, or much pains to the comprehension of those multifarious enactments which are scattered, not "few," but very "far between," throughout the statutes at large. With a provincial magistracy constituted like that of England, nothing can be more absurd than the present complicated condition of the laws which individual members of it, without the assistance of a legal adviser, are daily called upon to enforce,—nothing more prudent than to collect and to consolidate such statutes into a form as systematic, and of as small demension as may be compatible with perspicuity.

That there are other branches of the statute and common law that may with great advantage to the public, and consideration, with a view to the accomplishment of the same object, is, we think, quite as certain, though perhaps not so palpable, because those of which the administration is more public, and which are more talked of; and we perceive with much pleasure, therefore, that the powers of the commisioner extend to inquiring and reporting *generally* how far it may be expedient to deal with the whole of our statutory provisions, or with any part of them in the same manner as the commission directs them to proceed with reference to the law and practice relative to crimes.

If, however, the experiment of "codification" should fail, still the inquiries of the commissioners must, at least, be productive of much benefit in the solution of doubts and difficulties, in the removal of inconsistent and useless statutes, and in the extension of that practice of consolidating all enactments that belong to one subject, which, so far as it has hitherto been carried, has been productive of the happiest effects.

The following is the commission:—

"William IV., by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith. To our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Starkie, Henry Bellenden Ker, William Wightman, Andrew Amos, and John Austin greeting. Whereas we have thought it expedient, for divers good cause and considerations, that a commission should forthwith issue for the purpose of digesting into one statute all the statutes and enactments touching crimes and the trial and punishment thereof, and also of digesting i to one other statute all the provisions of the common or unwritten law touching the same, and for inquiring and reportiog how far it may be expedient to combine both those statutes into one body of the criminal law, repealing all other statutory provisions, or how far it may be expedient to pass into a law the first-mentioned only of the said statutes, and generally for inquiring and reporting how far it may be expedient to consolidate the other branches of the existing statute law, or any of them. Know ye, that we, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, ability, and discretion, have authorize and appointed, and by these presents do authorize and appoint you, the said Thomas Starkie, H. B. Ker, W. Wightman, A. Amos, and J. Austin, or any three or more of you, to digest into one statute all the statute and enactments touching crimes, and the trial and punishment thereof, and also to digest into one other statute all the provisions of the common or unwritten law touching the same, and to inquire and report how far it may be expedient to combine both these statutes into one body of the criminal law, repealing all other statutory provisions; or how far it may be expedient to pass into a law the first mentioned only of the said statutes, and generally to inquire and report how far it may be expedient to consolidate the other branches of the existing statute law, or any of them, and for the better effecting the purposes of this our commission, we do by these presents give and grant to you, or any three or more of you full power and authority to call before you or any three or more of you, such person as you shall judge necessary, by whom you may be the better informed on the subject of this our commission & every other matter connected therewith; and also to call for, have access to and examine all such official books, documents, papers, and records, as may afford the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever. And we do hereby give and grant to you, or any three or more of you, full power and authority, when the same shall appear to be requisite, to administer an oath or oaths to any person whatsoever to be examined before you, or any three or more of you, touching or concerning the premises. And our further will and pleasure is, that you, or any three or more of you, do, and shall within the space of one year after the date of this our commission, or sooner, if the same can reasonably be, certify to us in our Court of Chancery of Parliament, under your hands and seals respectively, your several proceedings in this matter, as the same shall be respectively completed and perfected, particularly how far it may be expedient to combine both the statues so digested into one body of the criminal law, repealing all other statutory provisions; or how far it may be expedient to pass into a law the first mentioned only of the said statutes, and generally how far it may be expedient to consolidate the other branches of the existing statute law, or any of them; and we will and command, and by these presents ordain, that this our commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you our said commisisoners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment. And we do hereby direct and appoint that you, or any three or more of you, may have liberty to certify your several proceedings from time to time to us in our said Court of Chancery, as the same shall be respectively completed and perfected. And we hereby command all and singular our justices of the peace, sheriffs, constables, officers, ministers, and all other our loving subjects whatsoever, as well within liveries as without, that they be assistants to you and each of you in the execution of these presents. And for your assistance in the due execution of this our commission, we have made choice of our trusty and well-beloved James Lansdale, gentleman, to be secretary to this our commission, whose services and assistance we require you to use from time to time as occasion shall require.

In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself, at Westminster, on the 23d day of July, in the 4th year of our reign.

By writ of Privy Seal,

Times, Sept. 16. BATHURST."

RUSSIA AND PORTUGAL.

Some humorous wag in a German paper has announced, as a piece of serious political intelligence, that the Emperor of Russia has resolved never to recognize any other Sovereign in Portugal than the hopeful Don Miguel. The *Conservative* press in England seems to hail this announcement as an authentic declaration of the northern despot against Donna Maria; and therefore considers the cause of Her Most Faithful Majesty as entirely lost from this day "henceforth, and for ever." The recognition of England and France in their eye seems nothing—the naval victory of Napier is nothing—the capture of Lisbon is nothing—the raising of the siege of Oporto is nothing—the military occupation of the two capitals of Portugal by the troops of Her Most Faithful Majesty is nothing,—the convocation of the Cortes is nothing! No, all these facts are undeserving of attention; for the Emperor Nicholas, sitting in his palace at St. Petersburgh, is reported to have said that he was determined to back the Usurper of Portugal whether he wore a Crown or no, and that he would never recognize the title of his niece—Her Most Faithful Majesty! Let all, then, whom it may concern, tremble at this menace; let them all know that Lisbon, if it renounces Don Miguel, is destined never more to see a Russian diplomatist! Is not this worse than the scourge of the cholera or the calamities of civil war? How can the people on the banks of the Tagus, on those of the Mondego, or of the Douro, live under the "hiding of the Czar's countenance?"

It would be presumptuous in us to decide on so weighty a question without considerable deliberation; but after reflecting upon it for the requisite time, we think that we may venture to give comfort and consolation to the Constitutional party in such solemn and trying circumstances. Let them first expel Don Miguel from the soil of Portugal,—let them make him continue his reign (if in exile he still must call himself a Sovereign, like the Bourbons at Hartwell) in a Spanish fortress, or in an English depot,—let them see that he has made himself an incognito Prince in a Protestant state, or a Prince Cardinal at Rome,—let them put him upon a pension abroad, taking securities for his good behaviour,—let them even transport him to Cronstadt, or to Odessa, to reside in the dominions of his imperial protector,—let them dispose of him in any of these merciful and laudable ways, and we will answer for it, that the hoaxing determination of the Czar will be seen in its true colours, and that the young Queen will suffer nothing by the affected ungallant opposition of the northern Autocrat.

But, after all, speaking seriously, what would it matter if the young Queen of Portugal were never to be acknowledged by the chief of the Muscovite Government? Does Her Most Faithful Majesty expect a mission from the Court of Pekin, or from the Schah of Persia? No. Yet each of those Powers might exercise as legitimate an interest or control at the Court of Lisbon as the Autocrat of Russia. It is a disgrace to civilized Europe that it should be otherwise, and the blood of enlightened freemen almost boils at the very idea that an envoy of a despotic and barbarous Power should presume to dictate in the recognition of sovereign titles or constitutional charters among a distant and unconnected race, at the other corner of a continent!

The determination ascribed to the Russian Autocrat in respect to the fact above stated, if it were not a mere piece of pleasantry, would constitute a bitter satire on the conduct of the Russian Government. The Emperor Nicholas in 1828 recalled his Ambassador from the Court of Lisbon, at the same time, and for the same reason, that the Usurper was excommunicated by the other respectable Princes of Europe. He has hitherto considered Don Miguel unworthy of renewed intercourse, and has accredited no envoy to his Court. The Usurper has not yet "purged" himself of his perjuries and enormities, so as to allow a pure Russian Monarch to commence his diplomatic relations before his fall; but after his fall, after he has ceased to be a King *de facto*, which (in the opinion of the Russian Court) he never was *de jure*, then the Autocrat is ready to ackowledge him, and to refuse all recoguition of his rival, who combines an acknowledged title with the exercise of practical power! We say again that our Conservative prints must be hoaxing the English public or the Emperor Nicholas.—*Times, September* 13.

BELGIAN DIPLOMATISTS.

The Second chapter of the budget of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, containing the salaries and appointments of the foreign agent of the Government *in esse or in passe*, was completed yesterday afternoon. The scale of remuneration adopted by the Chamber can scarcely be objected to on the score of extravagance. Not a few of the members appeared to take a positive delight in inquiring into the minutest items of expenditure, and never, perhaps, on any former occasion have the smallest matters been treated so much *en grand*. The cost of a diplomatic dinner, after suffering a rigorous estimate, was carefully compared with the advantages to be expected from it; and at length the 100l. which was asked for the *frais de representation* of the Minister for Foreign Affairs was remorselessly cut off, to the dismay of all those who eat the official dinners of General Goblet. The London Legation stands the highest in the scale, having been fixed, not without a struggle, at as high as 80,000 francs, which includes the salary of one minister plenipotentiary, a secretary of legation, and an amanuensis. The envoy at Paris, although still expected to give diplomatic dinners, receives no more than 58,000 francs for himself and his official assistants. The next in order is the chargé d'Affairs at St Petersburgh, whose appointments are at the rate of 40,000 francs. The Austrian agent is to receive 30,000 francs; the United States' agent 25,000 francs; the Brazilian 21,000; the Legations at Stockholm, Frankfort, and Madrid, 12,600 francs each; and the Italian Legation 10,500 francs. An attempt was made by the ministers to induce the Chamber to consolidate the whole of these details, for the avowed purpose of enabling the Government, by the suppression or suspension of particular agencies, to enlarge the allowances of others. To this proposal, however, the Chamber would not listen; on the contrary, a very rigid inquiry was made into the circumstances which had delayed the departure of M. Mary for the seat of his legation at Rio de Janeiro. His appointment had taken place more than a year ago, and it appears that by law he is entitled to his salary from the date of his nomination, unless the ordinance contain a provision to the contrary. He had been appointed under the administration of M. de Muelenaere, who had authorized him before his departure to visit the chief commercial towns of the country, so as to obtain such information as might promote the objects of his mission from the parties immediately interested in the trade with Brazils. To this authorized delay the closing of the Scheldt, and the illness of M. Mary, had added further interruptions, so that, in fact, he is still at Brussels, but although the Minister had, by a sort of transaction with the party, successively reduced his allowance first to the rate of 10,000 francs, and latterly to that of 4,000 francs per annum, the Opposition, not contented with the spirit of economy thus manifested made an affort to resist the allocation altogether as being inconsitent with the spirit of the law under which the earlier payments had been made. The Minister very readily admitted that the principal thus suggested was a good one, that for the future the diplomatic agents of the Government should only be paid from the day of their departure for their destination, but at the same time contended that it would be both ungenerous and unjust to give to this new principal, a retrospective application.

Thus the principle of rigid economy adopted by the Belgian Chamber, in the domestic expenditure of the country, is applied with equal rigour to those functionaries who are brought by their position into immediate contact with foreigners. It is argued that the business of the country will not be less faithfully executed, and that Belgian diplomatists will not be less attentively listened to, because they are not enabled to run a race of extravagance with the representatives of other nations. The example of the United States is strongly urged in confirmation of this view of the subject: but although the representatives of North America at most of the Courts of Europe, are distinguished for that intelligence and sagacity which characterize the country to which they belong, yet it has been observed, not in Belgium alone, that they are very generally imbued with aristocratical sentiments, if possible more marked than those of the representatives of European monarchies with whom they associate. The new class of functionaries which Belgium is now sending out will show what can be done in diplomacy by mere men of business. Another generation will doubtless see a new race of diplomatists, who, regardless of mere form when it interferes with the despatch of public business, will succeed in simplifying the duties of an Ambassador, and in divesting the office of all those practical impediments which custom has consecreated, but which daily interfere with the march of national affairs.—*Times, September* 13.

MISCELLANEA.

CARPE DIEM.—People idly fancy that the possession of riches is desirable. What blindness! Spend and regale. Save a shilling, and you lay it by for a thief. The prudent men are the men who live beyond their means. Happen what may, they are safe. They have taken time by the forelock; they have anticipated fortune. "The wealthy fool with gold in store," has only denied himself so much enjoyment which another will seize at his expense. Look at these people in a panic. See who are the fools then. You know them by their long faces. You may say, as one of them goes by in an agony of apprehension, There is a stupid fellow who has fancied himself rich because he had fifty thousand pound in——. The history of the last ten years has taught the moral—Spend and regale. Whatever is laid up beyond the present hour is put in jeopardy; there is no certainty but in instant enjoyment; there is no security but in living as fast as the world. The age of movement has a prodigious tendency to outrun the constable. Look at schoolboys sharing a plum-cake; the knowing ones eat as for a race, but a stupid fellow saves his portion,—just nibbles a bit and "keeps the rest for another time." Most provident blockhead! The others, when they have gobbled up their shares, set upon him, plunder him, and thrash him for crying out. This is the world illustrated. Men, according to custom, abstain, and save for spoilers. Before the names of "depreciation" and "equitable adjustment" were heard there might be some reason in the practice, but now it denotes the darkest blindness. The prudent men of the present times are the men in debt. The tendency being to sacrifice creditors to debtors, and the debting interest (as it may now be called) acquiring daily new strength, every one is in haste to get into the favoured class. In any case, the debting man is safe. He has put his enjoyments behind him; they are safe; no turns of fortune can disturb them. The substance he has eaten up is irrecoverable. The future cannot trouble his past. He has nothing to apprehend. He has anticipated more than fortune would ever have granted him.—*Tait's Magazine, for August*; art. "The Praise of Debt."

THE QUEEN'S BALL AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Queen gave a grand ball that evening; and away to her Majesty's ball-room hied Mr. Wood, and from thence he called some score of gay and gallant dancers to the less-amusing business of legislating. The House was actually blazing with officers in full-dress uniform; and amongst the many quiet persons transformed into fierce-looking fellows, I could not help laughing at Sir John Wrottesley, who quite startled me with his monstrously martial appearance. The little round-about, stumpy country squire was covered with fine lace and bright clothes, until he looked as formidable as Major Sturgeon, of whose marching and countermarching I was irresistibly reminded. Poor little man! what could have induced him to hazard such a caricature? There were court dresses, too, swords and all; and there were naval as well as military heroes; and, mark it, ye good people acting as electors! of all those fine-looking persons dressed in your livery, and living by your money, and ready at any time, at the word of command, to ride over you, and trample you into the dust like straw, of all them present—and there must have been above twenty thus bedizened—only *one* voted for the people! What freak induced Lord Charles Russell to be thus popular I cannot understand. So it was, however. He actually, though brought from the Queen's ball, and evidently about to return there, voted for the people. But the whipper-in well knew what opinions rested beneath red coats; so brought a shoal of them to vote away the Minister's honour and the people's welfare.—*Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.*

SHAMEFUL CONDUCT IN A HOSPITAL.—The following paragraph is copied from the *Globe*.—About a week since the following *ludicrous circumstance* occurred in the hospital for the cure of malignant diseases in Greville Street, Hatton Garden:—A young man named George Nicholls, who was labouring under the dreadful symptoms of that malignant scourge, cholera, was admitted an in-patient of that lazaretto. Having remained therein two or three days, he was declared to be sufficiently recovered to leave it. On inquiring for his clothes, they were nowhere to be found, when an Irishman, who had charge of the patients' wearing apparel and other property, was interrogated respecting them, he admitted having sold them, on the presumption that the owner would die, and, therefore, have no further need of them. The managers were consequently under the necessity of rigging Nicholls out with the fumigated apparel of the deceased patients; which were of all sizes, and he left the hospital in a plight worthy the pencil of a Cruikshank.—[We see nothing ludicrous in a robbery which shows such shameful mismanagement in a hospital.]—*Examiner, Sept.* 1.

Doctor Bowring is preparing for publication, *Bentham's Deontology.* or *Moral Code* whose object is to show the coincidence between interest and duty—virtue and happiness—prudence and benevolence. The first volume is the theory—the second is the application to the daily business of life. Bentham always talked of this as the work of his likely to be most *usefully popular.* It is the infusion of his *felicity-maximizing* principle into all individual and all social concerns. Doctor Bowring has made it up out of many fragments which he threw out from time to time.—*Ibid.*

LOUIS PHILLIPPE.—A journal of Caen (*L Ami de la Verite*) has the following remarks on the personal appearance of the King of France, as he was observed on his late tour in Normandy. The alteration, states the editor, in his person, but particularly in his countenance, during the three years since we last saw him, has made him look like a man striken by old age, and suffering intensely from some bodily complaint; whereas, on the former occasion he was quite remarkable by his strength and vigour. But now we have been greatly surprised to see blushes of health replaced by a pallid or livid tinge. His neck is too fat to allow him to move it; his head and back are bent forward, the eyes are dull and can scarcely be perceived, they are so deep; his smile alone still preserves its grace, but it vanishes in a moment, and it is more the result of habit and politeness than of real impulse. He alighted from his horse with much difficulty, and as he ascended the steps to the great saloon, he was under the necessity of halting now and then to catch his breath. *Ibid.*

Earl Fitzwilliam is about to divide his large estates. The English estates, amounting to upwards of 70,000*l.* a-year, are to be settled upon Lord Milton, and the Irish estates, worth more than 30,000*l.* a-year, upon the Earl's second son.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

Captain Fraser, who was employed by our Government to perform an extensive tour through the western coasts and isles of Scotland and the north-west coast of Lewes, observes, that there is an equal abundance of all sorts of fish in the occean surrounding the west coast of Britain and Ireland with that which is found in the northern seas, but that the natives cannot go far from land in their hookers or open boats to capture them, being destitute of the means of providing larger boats. He says that in a voyage of three weeks, to and from Ireland, not less than 32,000 cod were delivered in London; that on the coast of Down there are plenty of turbot, soles, plaice, cod, whitings, haddock, seatrouts, gurnard mackerel, skate, &c. Some assert that the depth of water of these fishings is from 30 to 40 fathoms, others 20 fathoms; and where the bottom was muddy, cod, ling, and hake could be caught in abundance; but where the bottom was sandy he met with no success. Captain Willy, who commanded the cutter in which Captain Fraser sailed, that he might prove the Nymph Bank fishing, stood out at sea, and came to a bottom of flinty pebbles and shells, when, in the space of two hours, he caught 203 of the largest fish he ever saw, consisting of cod, ling, and hake, and also abundance of skate and bream. He maintains that a fishery could be established here as productive as that at Newfoundland.—*Edinburgh Evening Courant.*

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRIETORS by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No 9, Church Lane, where all communications addressed to EDITOR, are received.